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(54) Procedure for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst for the (CO)polymerization of ethylene.

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Description

The present invention relates to a procedure for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst, and the use of said component in procedures for the (co)polymerization of ethylene.

It is well-known that ethylene, or α -olefins in general, can be polymerized by means of the procedure at low pressure on Ziegler-Natta catalysts. These catalysts are generally composed of a compound of elements from sub-group IV to subgroup VI of the Periodic Table (compounds of transition metals), mixed with an organometallic compound, or hydride, of elements from groups I to III of the Periodic Table.

Solid components of Ziegler-Natta catalysts are known in the art, containing a transition metal (generally titanium), a bivalent metal (generally magnesium), a halogen (generally chlorine) and possibly also an electron donor. These solid components, combined with an organometallic compound of aluminium, form catalysts which are highly active in procedures for the (co)polymerization of ethylene in processes carried out at low temperature and pressure. For example U.S. Patent 3.642.746 describes a solid component of catalyst obtained by the contact of a compound of a transition metal with a halide of a bivalent metal treated with an electron donor. According to U.S. Patent 4.421.674 a solid component of catalyst is obtained by the contact of a compound of a transition metal with the product of a spray-dried solution of magnesium chloride in ethanol. According to U.K. Patent 1.401.708 a solid component of catalyst is obtained by the interaction of a magnesium halide, a non-halogenated compound of a transition metal and an aluminium halide. U.S. Patents 3.901.863 and 4.292.200 describe solid components of catalyst obtained by putting a non-halogenated compound of magnesium in contact with a non-halogenated compound of a transition metal and an aluminium halide.

U.S. Patent 4.843.049 describes a solid component of catalyst which contains titanium, magnesium, aluminium, chlorine and alkoxy groups, obtained by spray-drying an ethanol solution of magnesium chloride to obtain an active support, which is interacted firstly with a titanium tetra-alkoxide and subsequently with an aluminium alkyl chloride. According to the examples given in the patent, this component of catalyst, combined with an aluminium triethyl, gives productivity values (kg of polyethylene per gram of solid component) of 14-27 and a yield (kg of polyethylene per gram of titanium in the solid component) of 130-220, in the polymerization of ethylene carried out with the technique in suspension at 90 °C, with a hydrogen pressure of 0.304 MPa (3 atm.), a total pressure of

0.91 MPa (9 atm) and a total polymerization time of 4 hours.

It has now been found, in accordance with the present invention, that a catalyst having a similar composition to that of U.S. Patent 4.843.049 is capable of giving unexpectedly improved productivity and yields in procedures for the polymerization of ethylene when special expedients are used during its preparation.

In accordance with this, the present invention relates to a procedure for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst for the (co)polymerization of ethylene, containing titanium, magnesium, aluminium, chlorine and alkoxy groups, wherein:

- (i) a solid, granular support of magnesium chloride, obtained by spray-drying an alcohol solution of magnesium chloride and having a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 18 to 25% by weight, expressed as a weight of ethanol, is suspended in a liquid hydrocarbon solution and an R'-OH aliphatic alcohol is added to the suspension thus obtained, wherein R' represents an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and a titanium tetra-alkoxide $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$, wherein R represents an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, with a molar ratio $\text{R}'\text{-OH}/\text{MgCl}_2$ of 0.5:1 to 1.5:1 and with a molar ratio $\text{MgCl}_2/\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ of 0.3:1 to 3:1,
- (ii) the suspension of step (i) is heated until a homogeneous solution is obtained and the solution is cooled to precipitate a granular solid,
- (iii) the granular solid obtained in step (ii), in the relative suspension, is put in contact and reacted with a halide of aluminium alkyl having the formula $\text{AlR}''_n\text{Cl}_{(3-n)}$, wherein R is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms, with a ratio between the chlorine atoms, in said aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups of 0.4:1 to 1.2:1, and
- (iv) the solid component of catalyst is recovered from the reaction products of step (iii).

The support of magnesium chloride, used in step (i) of the procedure, can be prepared according to the known art, by dissolving anhydrous or basically anhydrous magnesium chloride in ethanol, and spray-drying the solution in a spray-drying apparatus. In particular, the solution is sprayed with a nozzle, or similar device, in the evaporation chamber of a spray-drier and the liquid particles thus formed are put in contact with a flow of inert gas fed into the evaporation chamber in countercurrent or equicurrent. Usually the temperature of the gaseous flow at the inlet is 250-400 °C, the temperature of the gaseous flow at the outlet of 140-250 °C and the difference of temperature between the inlet and the outlet flow is at least 40 °C. Operating under these conditions, it is possible to recover a solid in particle form from the drier, with

an apparent density of 0.38-0.46 g/ml, having a particle size of 1-100 μm (average size 10-20 μm), surface area of 12-17 m^2/g , total porosity of 65-85 volume % and content of alcoholic -OH groups of 18 to 25% by weight expressed as a weight of ethanol.

According to the procedure of the present invention, this support is suspended in a liquid hydrocarbon solvent, such as a liquid aliphatic hydrocarbon, for example hexane, pentane, decane and dodecane, and a titanium tetra-alkoxide is added to the solution thus obtained, which can be selected from titanium tetra n-propoxide, titanium tetra n-butoxide, titanium tetra i-propoxide and titanium tetra i-butoxide. The preferred compound is titanium tetra n-butoxide. An aliphatic alcohol is also added to the suspension, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol and n-pentanol. The preferred aliphatic alcohol is n-butanol. In the preferred embodiment, the molar ratio $\text{R}'\text{-OH}/\text{MgCl}_2$ is 1.5:1 and the molar ratio $\text{MgCl}_2/\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ is 1:1.

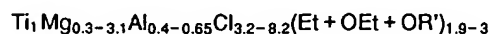
The suspension thus obtained is heated in step (ii) to temperatures of 80-100 $^\circ\text{C}$, until a homogeneous solution is obtained and this solution is cooled to room temperature (20-25 $^\circ\text{C}$) to cause the formation of a solid precipitate. This precipitate is normally in the form of pellets having a particle size which varies from 10 to 100 μm (average size 30-45 μm), with an apparent density of 0.45 to 0.5 g/ml, a surface area of 7-10 m^2/g , a porosity of 55-70 volume % and a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 60-65% by weight as $\text{R}'\text{OH}$ alcohol and 1-5% by weight as ethanol. It has been found that the alcohol is practically absent from the liquid phase of the suspension, the concentration being at values of a few parts per million.

An aluminium chloride normally selected from aluminium diethyl monochloride, aluminium ethyl dichloride and aluminium ethyl sesquichloride is added to the suspension obtained in step (ii) and contact is maintained at a temperature ranging from room temperature (20-25 $^\circ\text{C}$) to 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of 30 to 120 minutes. In the preferred embodiment, in step (iii) the ratio between the chlorine atoms, in said aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups is 0.75:1, the aluminium chloride, possibly diluted in a hydrocarbon solvent, being fed to the suspension while keeping it at a temperature of 30-35 $^\circ\text{C}$ and subsequently heating the resulting suspension to 60 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 hour.

The solid component of catalyst is finally recovered from the reaction products of step (iii) for example by filtration or decanting and is washed with a hydrocarbon solvent and possibly dried.

The solid component of catalyst obtained by the procedure of the present invention is a spherical granular solid, with a particle size generally

within the range of 1 to 30 μm (average size 7-15 μm), with a surface area of 10-20 m^2/g , a porosity of 65-85 volume %, apparent density of 0.4-0.5 g/ml, and with the following composition expressed in atomic proportions:



wherein R' is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and preferably n-butyl.

Moreover the titanium present in the solid component of catalyst is partly in a trivalent form and partly in a tetravalent form with a ratio between trivalent titanium and total titanium of 0.6:1 to 1:1.

This solid component of catalyst has a chemical composition which is similar to that of the component described in U.S. Patent 4,843,049 cited above, whereas it differs in the values of particle size and surface area which are normally lower. In its use in the polymerization of ethylene under conditions similar to those of U.S. Patent 4,843,049, the component of catalyst of the present invention has a remarkably improved activity, with productivity values and yield of polyethylene of 37-55 and 280-430 respectively.

The present invention also relates to a catalyst for the (co)polymerization of ethylene composed of the solid component of catalyst described above and an organometallic compound of aluminium, especially an aluminium trialkyl wherein the alkyl contains from 2 to 6 carbon atoms. The preferred aluminium trialkyl is aluminium triethyl. Normally there is an atomic ratio in the catalyst between the aluminium, in said aluminium trialkyl, and the titanium, in the solid component of catalyst, of 50:1 to 200:1.

This catalyst is suitable for the polymerization of ethylene and the copolymerization of ethylene with α -olefins containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, such as propylene and butene-1. The polymerization is generally carried out operating with the technique in suspension, at a temperature of 75 to 95 $^\circ\text{C}$, in the presence of hydrogen as moderator, operating under a total pressure of 5 to 15 bar, with a ratio between the ethylene pressure and hydrogen pressure which varies from 1 to 6. The catalyst of the present invention is particularly useful in the polymerization of ethylene in ethylene polymers having a narrow distribution of molecular weight, suitable for processes for injection moulding. In particular, polyethylenes can be obtained having the desired Melt-Index and Shear Sensitivity values and a ratio between weight average molecular weight and number average molecular weight.

The experimental examples which follow provide a better illustration of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1Preparation of the solid component of catalyst.

(i) An ethanol solution of magnesium chloride is spray-dried to prepare a solid catalyst support in spherical particles, having a particle size of 3 to 100 μm (average size 15 μm), an apparent density of 0.30 ml/g, surface area of 17 m^2/g , porosity of 75 volume %, and a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 22% by weight (expressed as ethanol). 2.45 g of this support are suspended in 50 ml of anhydrous n-decane in a stirred 250 ml reactor. 2.8 ml of n-butanol and 7 g of titanium tetra-n-butoxide are added to the suspension.

(ii) The suspension is heated to 100°C for 60 minutes, operating under vacuum. A limpid solution is obtained which is cooled to room temperature (20-25°C) with the precipitation of a swollen solid in spherical particles, with a particle size of 10 to 100 μm (average size 35 μm), an apparent density of 0.5 ml/g, surface area of 8 m^2/g , porosity of 65 volume %, and content of alcoholic -OH groups of 60% by weight (expressed as butanol).

(iii) 11 g of diethyl aluminium chloride dissolved in 50 ml of n-decane [ratio between the chlorine atoms in the diethyl aluminium chloride and the total alkoxy groups (OEt+OBu) = 0.75:1] are added dropwise to the stirred solution kept at a temperature of 35°C. At the end of the addition the suspension is heated for 1 hour at 60°C.

(iv) the solid is filtered on a porous glass septum. 8 g of a solid component of catalyst are thus obtained, which are washed with three 100 ml portions of n-decane.

The component of catalyst thus obtained has the following characteristics:

- titanium content: 11% by weight, with a ratio between the titanium in the trivalent state and total titanium (trivalent plus tetravalent) of 0.80:1;
- magnesium content: 7.9% by weight;
- aluminium content: 2.1% by weight;
- chlorine content: 36.3% by weight, and
- content of organic fraction: 42.7% by weight; the organic fraction is basically composed of ethyl groups (Et), ethoxy groups (OEt) and n-butoxy groups (OBu).

Expressing the components according to their atomic proportions, the component of catalyst may be represented by the formula:



wherein OEt represents 3.7% and OBu 30.8% by weight of the total.

Polymerization of ethylene

1,820 ml of anhydrous n-heptane, 0.35 g of aluminium triethyl and 16 mg of the solid component of catalyst prepared as described above are charged, in order, into a stirred 5 litre reactor. The temperature of the reactor is brought to 90°C and the reactor is pressurized with 0.385 MPa (3.8 atm) of hydrogen and ethylene is then fed to 0.91 MPa (9 atm.) this pressure being kept for the next 4 hours with the continual feeding of ethylene. At the end of this period the polymerization is interrupted and 20 ml of a 10% by weight alcohol solution of ionol is fed into the reactor. The polymer is then filtered and dried. 696 g of polyethylene are obtained with the following values:

- productivity: 43.5, expressed as kg of polyethylene per gram of solid component of catalyst, and
- yield: 400, expressed as kg of polyethylene per gram of titanium in the solid component of catalyst.

The polyethylene thus produced is in the form of free-flowing granules with an average diameter of 250 μm , fine content (<74 μm) of 2.3%, with an apparent density of 0.41 g/ml and having the following characteristics:

- Melt-Index (ASTM D 1238): 7 g/10 min.,
- Shear Sensitivity (ASTM D 1238): 27,
- Mw/Mn (ratio between the weight average molecular weight and number average molecular weight): 3.85,
- density (ASTM D 2839): 0.9615 g/ml.

EXAMPLE 2Preparation of the solid component of catalyst

2.45 g of the support described under (i) in Example 1 are suspended in 50 ml of anhydrous n-decane in a stirred 250 ml reactor. 2.8 ml of n-butanol and 7 g of titanium tetra-n-butoxide are added to the suspension. The suspension is heated to 80°C for 60 minutes, operating under nitrogen to obtain a solution and the resulting solution is cooled to room temperature (20-25°C) with the precipitation of a swollen solid in the form of spherical particles, with a particle size of 20 to 100 μm (average size 45 μm), having an apparent density of 0.45 ml/g, a surface area of 7 m^2/g , porosity of 63 volume %, and content of alcohol hydroxyls of 55% by weight (expressed as butanol).

6.8 g of ethyl aluminium sesquichloride dissolved in 50 ml of n-decane [ratio between the chlorine atoms in the ethyl aluminium sesquichloride and the total alkoxy groups (OEt + OBu) = 0.75:1] are added dropwise to the stirred solution

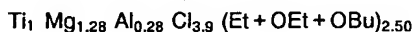
kept at a temperature of 35°C. At the end of the addition the suspension is heated for 1 hour to 60°C.

The solid is filtered on a porous glass septum. 7.5 g of a solid component of catalyst are thus obtained, which are washed with three 100 ml portions of n-decane.

The component of catalyst thus obtained has the following characteristics:

- titanium content: 12.8% by weight, with a ratio between the titanium in its trivalent state and the total titanium (trivalent plus tetravalent) of 0.70:1;
- magnesium content: 8.2% by weight;
- aluminium content: 2.1% by weight;
- chlorine content: 36.7% by weight, and
- content of organic fraction: 40.2% by weight.

Expressing the components according to their atomic proportions, the component of catalyst can be represented by the formula:



wherein OEt represents 4.7% and OBu 28.3% by weight of the total.

Polymerization of ethylene

Ethylene is polymerized using the same procedure as in Example 1 with aluminium triethyl and 14 mg of the solid component of catalyst prepared as described above.

770 g of polyethylene are obtained, with a productivity value of 55 and a yield of 429, expressed as indicated in Example 1.

The polyethylene thus produced is in the form of free-flowing granules with an average diameter of 240 µm, fine content (<74 µm) of 3.3%, an apparent density of 0.40 g/ml and having the following characteristics:

- Melt-Index (ASTM D 1238): 5.2 g/10 min.,
- Shear Sensitivity (ASTM D 1238): 27.4,
- Mw/Mn (ratio between weight average molecular weight and number average molecular weight): 3.95,
- density (ASTM D 2839): 0.9625 g/ml.

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of the solid component of catalyst

21 kg of the support described in (i) in Example 1, 85 l of anhydrous n-decane and 59.2 kg of titanium tetra-n-butoxide are charged, in this order, into a stirred 500 l reactor. 19.2 kg of anhydrous n-butanol are added to the stirred suspension kept at room temperature, the suspension heated to 120°C for 2 hours and then cooled to room tem-

perature. A swollen solid precipitates in the form of spherical particles, with an average size of 10 to 100 µm (average size 30 µm), having an apparent density of 0.48 ml/g, a surface area of 10 m²/g, porosity of 68 volume %, and a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 60.4% by weight, 58% of which is expressed as butanol and 2.4% is expressed as ethanol).

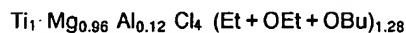
66.2 kg of ethyl aluminium sesquichloride are added to the suspension kept at 35°C, with a ratio between the chlorine atoms in the ethyl aluminium sesquichloride and the total alkoxy groups of 0.75:1. At the end of the addition the suspension is heated for 1 hour at 60°C.

After the suspension has been cooled, the solid is filtered and washed with 300 l of anhydrous n-decane.

64.2 kg of a solid component of catalyst is obtained, with the following characteristics:

- titanium content: 13.1% by weight, with a ratio between the titanium in its trivalent state and the total titanium (trivalent plus tetravalent) of 0.70:1;
- magnesium content: 6.28% by weight;
- aluminium content: 0.88% by weight;
- chlorine content: 38.56% by weight, and
- content of organic fraction: 41.2% by weight.

Expressing the components according to their atomic proportions, the component of catalyst can be represented by the formula:



wherein OEt represents 1.2% and OBu 29.0% by weight of the total.

Polymerization of ethylene

Ethylene is polymerised using the same procedure as described in Example 1 with 0.35 g of aluminium triethyl and 16 mg of the solid component of catalyst prepared as described above.

592 g of polyethylene are obtained with a productivity value of 37 and a yield of 282, expressed as indicated in Example 1.

The polyethylene thus produced is in the form of free-flowing granules with an average diameter of 225 µm, fine content (<74 µm) of 2.8%, an apparent density of 0.44 g/ml and having the following characteristics:

- Melt-Index (ASTM D 1238): 6.7 g/10 min.,
- Shear Sensitivity (ASTM D 1238): 28,
- Mw/Mn (ratio between weight average molecular weight and number average molecular weight): 3.75,
- density (ASTM D 2839): 0.9620 g/ml.

EXAMPLE 4**Polymerization of ethylene**

The solid component of catalyst obtained in Example 3 is used in a polymerization test of ethylene carried on a large scale.

In particular, a 40 m³ reactor is used with a temperature inside the reactor of 90°C, a total pressure of 10 atm and with a ratio ethylene/hydrogen of 1:1, feeding 6,000 kg/hour of heptane, 80 g/hour of the solid component of catalyst and 0.53 kg/hour of aluminium triethyl. The concentration of the pulp is 390 g/l and the residence time 3.5 hours.

Under these conditions a productivity of 40 and a yield of 305 are obtained, these values being expressed as indicated in Example 1.

The polyethylene thus produced is in the form of free-flowing granules with an average diameter of 270 µm, fine content (<74 µm) of 3%, an apparent density of 0.38-0.40 g/ml and with the following characteristics:

- Melt-Index (ASTM 1238): 6.5-7.5 g/10 min.,
- Shear Sensitivity (ASTM 1238): 27-28,
- density (ASTM 2839): 0.9620-0.9630 g/ml
- Izod (ASTM D 256): 125 Joule/m.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States :
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

1. Procedure for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst for the (co)polymerization of ethylene, containing titanium, magnesium, aluminium, chlorine and alkoxy groups, wherein:

(i) a solid granular support of magnesium chloride, obtained by spray-drying an alcohol solution of magnesium chloride and having a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 18 to 25% by weight, expressed as a weight of ethanol, is suspended in a liquid hydrocarbon solvent and an R'-OH aliphatic alcohol, wherein R' indicates an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and a titanium tetra-alkoxide Ti(OR)₄, wherein R indicates an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, with a molar ratio R'-OH/MgCl₂ of 0.5:1 to 1.5:1 and with a molar ratio MgCl₂/Ti(OR)₄ of 0.3:1 to 3:1, are added to the suspension thus obtained,

(ii) the suspension of step (i) is heated until a homogeneous solution is obtained and the solution is cooled to precipitate a granular solid,

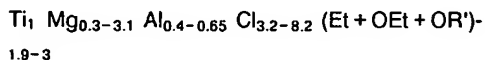
(iii) the granular solid obtained in step (ii), in the relative suspension, is put in contact and reacted with a halide of aluminium alkyl having the formula AlR''_nCl_(3-n), wherein R'' is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, with a ratio between the chlorine atoms, in the aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups of 0.4:1 to 1.2:1, and

(iv) the solid component of catalyst is recovered from the reaction products of step (iii).

2. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the support of magnesium chloride, used in step (i) has an apparent density of 0.38-0.46 g/ml, a particle size of 1-100 µm (average size 10-20 µm), surface area of 12-17 m²/g and a total porosity of 65-85 volume %.
3. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the titanium tetra-alkoxide used in step (i) is selected from titanium tetra n-propoxide, titanium tetra n-butoxide, titanium tetra i-propoxide and titanium i-butoxide and is preferably titanium tetra n-butoxide.
4. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the R'-OH alcohol used in step (i) is selected from methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol and n-pentanol and is preferably n-butanol.
5. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (i) there is a molar ratio R'-OH/MgCl₂ of 1.5:1 and a molar ratio MgCl₂/Ti(OR)₄ of 1:1.
6. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (ii) the operating temperature is 80-100°C, until a homogeneous solution is obtained and said solution is cooled to room temperature (20-25°C) to cause the formation of a solid precipitate.
7. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (iii) an aluminium chloride selected from aluminium diethyl monochloride, aluminium ethyl dichloride and aluminium ethyl sesquichloride, is added, operating at a temperature ranging from room temperature (20-25°C) to 80°C for a period of 30 to 120 minutes.
8. Procedure according to Claim 7, wherein in said step (iii) the ratio between the chlorine atoms, in said aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups is 0.75:1, the aluminium chloride, possibly diluted in a hydrocarbon solvent, being fed into the suspension kept at a temperature of 30-35°C, the resulting suspension

then being heated to 60 °C for 1 hour.

9. Solid component of catalyst obtainable in the procedure of claims 1 to 8 in the form of a spherical granular solid, with a particle size within the range of 1 to 30 μm (average size 7-15 μm), a surface area of 10-20 m^2/g , a porosity of 65-85 volume %, an apparent density of 0.4-0.5 g/ml, and with the following composition expressed in atomic proportions:



wherein R' is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and preferably the n-butyl radical and wherein the titanium is partly in a trivalent form and partly in a tetravalent form with a ratio between the trivalent titanium and total titanium of 0.6:1 to 1:1.

10. Catalyst for the (co)polymerization of ethylene composed of the solid component of catalyst according to Claim 9 and an aluminium trialkyl, and preferably aluminium triethyl, with an atomic ratio between the aluminium, in said aluminium trialkyl, and the titanium, in said solid component of catalyst, of 50:1 to 200:1.
11. Procedure for the (co)polymerization of ethylene wherein the catalyst according to Claim 10 is used.

Claims for the following Contracting State: ES

1. Procedure for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst for the (co)polymerization of ethylene, containing titanium, magnesium, aluminium, chlorine and alkoxy groups, wherein:
- a solid granular support of magnesium chloride, obtained by spray-drying an alcohol solution of magnesium chloride and having a content of alcoholic -OH groups of 18 to 25% by weight, expressed as a weight of ethanol, is suspended in a liquid hydrocarbon solvent and an R'-OH aliphatic alcohol, wherein R' indicates an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and a titanium tetra-alkoxide $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$, wherein R indicates an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, with a molar ratio $\text{R}'\text{-OH}/\text{MgCl}_2$ of 0.5:1 to 1.5:1 and with a molar ratio $\text{MgCl}_2/\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ of 0.3:1 to 3:1, are added to the suspension thus obtained,
 - the suspension of step (i) is heated until a homogeneous solution is obtained and the

solution is cooled to precipitate a granular solid,

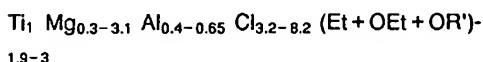
(iii) the granular solid obtained in step (ii), in the relative suspension, is put in contact and reacted with a halide of aluminium alkyl having the formula $\text{AlR}''_n\text{Cl}_{(3-n)}$, wherein R'' is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, with a ratio between the chlorine atoms, in the aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups of 0.4:1 to 1.2:1, and

(iv) the solid component of catalyst is recovered from the reaction products of step (iii).

2. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the support of magnesium chloride, used in step (i) has an apparent density of 0.38-0.46 g/ml, a particle size of 1-100 μm (average size 10-20 μm), surface area of 12-17 m^2/g and a total porosity of 65-85 volume %.
3. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the titanium tetra-alkoxide used in step (i) is selected from titanium tetra n-propoxide, titanium tetra n-butoxide, titanium tetra i-propoxide and titanium i-butoxide and is preferably titanium tetra n-butoxide.
4. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein the R'-OH alcohol used in step (i) is selected from methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol and n-pentanol and is preferably n-butanol.
5. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (i) there is a molar ratio $\text{R}'\text{-OH}/\text{MgCl}_2$ of 1.5:1 and a molar ratio $\text{MgCl}_2/\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ of 1:1.
6. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (ii) the operating temperature is 80-100 °C, until a homogeneous solution is obtained and said solution is cooled to room temperature (20-25 °C) to cause the formation of a solid precipitate.
7. Procedure according to Claim 1, wherein in step (iii) an aluminium chloride selected from aluminium diethyl monochloride, aluminium ethyl dichloride and aluminium ethyl sesquichloride, is added, operating at a temperature ranging from room temperature (20-25 °C) to 80 °C for a period of 30 to 120 minutes.
8. Procedure according to Claim 7, wherein in said step (iii) the ratio between the chlorine atoms, in said aluminium chloride, and the total alkoxy groups is 0.75:1, the aluminium chloride, possibly diluted in a hydrocarbon solvent,

being fed into the suspension kept at a temperature of 30-35 °C, the resulting suspension then being heated to 60 °C for 1 hour.

9. Procedure according to Claims 1-8 for preparing a solid component of catalyst in the form of a spherical granular solid, with a particle size within the range of 1 to 30 µm (average size 7-15 µm), a surface area of 10-20 m²/g, a porosity of 65-85 volume %, an apparent density of 0.4-0.5 g/ml, and with the following composition expressed in atomic proportions:



wherein R' is an alkyl radical, linear or branched, containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and preferably the n-butyl radical and wherein the titanium is partly in a trivalent form and partly in a tetravalent form with a ratio between the trivalent titanium and total titanium of 0.6:1 to 1:1.

10. Procedure for preparing a catalyst for the (co)-polymerization of ethylene comprising the step of combining the solid component of catalyst prepared according to Claim 9 and an aluminium trialkyl, and preferably aluminium triethyl, with an atomic ratio between the aluminium, in said aluminium trialkyl, and the titanium, in said solid component of catalyst, of 50:1 to 200:1.
11. Procedure for the (co)polymerization of ethylene wherein the catalyst prepared according to Claim 10 is used.

Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten:
: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

1. Verfahren für die Gewinnung einer festen Komponente eines Katalysators für die (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, der Titanium, Magnesium, Aluminium, Chlor und Alkoxygruppen enthält, bei dem
- (i) eine feste körnige Trägersubstanz aus Magnesiumchlorid, die durch Sprühtrocknung einer Alkohollösung von Magnesiumchlorid gewonnen wird und einen Gehalt an Alkohol-OH-Gruppen von 18 bis 25 Masse%, ausgedrückt als eine Masse von Ethanol, aufweist, in einem Lösungsmittel aus einem flüssigen Kohlenwasserstoff suspendiert wird und ein aliphatischer Alkohol R'-OH, worin R' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder

verzweigt, bezeichnet, das 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, und ein Titaniumtetraalkoxid Ti(OR)₄, worin R ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, bezeichnet, das 1 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, in einem Molverhältnis R'-OH/MgCl₂ von 0,5:1 bis 1,5:1 und in einem Molverhältnis MgCl₂/Ti(OR)₄ von 0,3:1 bis 3:1 der auf diese Weise gewonnenen Suspension zugesetzt werden,

(ii) die Suspension von Schritt (i) so stark erhitzt wird, bis eine homogene Lösung gewonnen wird, und die Lösung abgekühlt wird, um einen körnigen Feststoff auszufällen,

(iii) der gemäß Schritt (ii) gewonnene körnige Feststoff in der entsprechenden Suspension mit einem Halogenid eines Aluminiumalkyls der Formel AlR''_nCl_(3-n), worin R'' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, ist, das 1 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, in einem Verhältnis der Anzahl der im Aluminiumchlorid enthaltenen Chloratome zur Gesamtzahl der Alkoxygruppen von 0,4:1 bis 1,2:1 in Kontakt und zur Reaktion gebracht wird, und

(iv) die feste Komponente des Katalysators aus den Reaktionsprodukten von Schritt (iii) gewonnen wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Trägersubstanz Magnesiumchlorid eine scheinbare Dichte von 0,38-0,45 g/ml, eine Partikelgröße von 1-100 µm (bei einer durchschnittlichen Partikelgröße von 10-20 µm), eine Oberfläche von 12-17 m²/g und eine Gesamtporosität von 65-85 Volumen-% aufweist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Titaniumtetraalkoxid unter Titaniumtetra-n-propoxid, Titaniumtetra-n-butoxid, Titaniumtetra-i-propoxid und Titaniumtetra-i-butoxid ausgewählt wird und bei dem es sich vorzugsweise um Titaniumtetra-n-butoxid handelt.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Alkohol R'-OH unter Methanol, Ethanol, Propanol, Isopropanol, n-Butanol und n-Pentanol ausgewählt wird und es sich vorzugsweise um n-Butanol handelt.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (i) ein Molverhältnis R'-OH/MgCl₂ von 1,5:1 und ein Molverhältnis MgCl₂/Ti(OR)₄ von 1:1 vorliegt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (ii) die Betriebstemperatur 80-100 °C beträgt, bis eine homogene Lösung gewonnen wird, und die genannte Lösung zur Gewinnung eines festen Niederschlags auf Raumtemperatur (20-25 °C) abgekühlt wird.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (iii) ein unter Aluminiumdiethylmonochlorid, Aluminiummethyldichlorid und Aluminiummethylsesquichlorid ausgewähltes Aluminiumchlorid zugegeben wird, wobei für einen Zeitraum von 30 bis 120 Minuten eine Temperatur im Bereich zwischen Raumtemperatur (20-25 °C) und 80 °C aufrechterhalten wird.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, bei dem in dem Schritt (iii) das Verhältnis zwischen der Anzahl von Chloratomen in dem Aluminiumchlorid und der Gesamtzahl der Alkoxygruppen 0,75:1 beträgt, wobei das Aluminiumchlorid, das, wenn möglich, in Lösungsmittel aus einem Kohlenwasserstoff verdünnt wird, der bei einer Temperatur von 30-35 °C gehaltenen Suspension zugesetzt wird und anschließend die auf diese Weise gewonnene Suspension für 1 h auf 60 °C erwärmt wird.
9. Feste Komponente eines Katalysators, die nach einem Verfahren nach Anspruch 1-8 in Form eines kugelförmigen körnigen Feststoffs mit einer Partikelgröße im Bereich von 1 bis 30 µm (bei einer durchschnittlichen Partikelgröße von 7-15 µm), einer Oberfläche von 10-20 m²/g, einer Porosität von 65-85 Volumen-%, einer scheinbaren Dichte von 0,4-0,5 g/ml und mit folgender in Atomverhältnissen ausgedrückter Zusammensetzung gewonnen werden kann:
- $Ti_1 Mg_{0,3-3,1} Al_{0,4-0,65} Cl_{3,2-8,2} (Et + OEt + OR)_{1,9-3}$,
- worin R' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, ist, das 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält und vorzugsweise das n-Butylradikal ist, und worin das Titanium teilweise in einer trivalenten Form und teilweise in einer tetravalenten Form in einem Verhältnis zwischen dem trivalenten Titanium und dem Gesamt-titanium von 0,6:1 bis 1:1 vorhanden ist.
10. Katalysator für die (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, der aus der festen Komponente des entsprechend Anspruch 9 gewonnenen Katalysators und einem Aluminiumtrialkyl, vorzugsweise Aluminiumtriethyl, in einem Atomverhältnis zwischen dem Aluminium in dem Alumi-

umtrialkyl und dem Titanium in der festen Komponente des Katalysators im Bereich von 50:1 bis 200:1 gebildet wird.

11. Verfahren zur (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, bei dem der nach Anspruch 10 gewonnene Katalysator eingesetzt wird.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

1. Verfahren für die Gewinnung einer festen Komponente eines Katalysators für die (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, der Titanium, Magnesium, Aluminium, Chlor und Alkoxygruppen enthält, bei dem
- (i) eine feste körnige Trägersubstanz aus Magnesiumchlorid, die durch Sprühtrocknung einer Alkohollösung von Magnesiumchlorid gewonnen wird und einen Gehalt an Alkohol-OH-Gruppen von 18 bis 25 Masse%, ausgedrückt als eine Masse von Ethanol, aufweist, in einem Lösungsmittel aus einem flüssigen Kohlenwasserstoff suspendiert wird und ein aliphatischer Alkohol R'-OH, worin R' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, bezeichnet, das 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, und ein Titaniumtetraalkoxid $Ti(OR)_4$, worin R ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, bezeichnet, das 1 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, in einem Molverhältnis R'-OH/MgCl₂ von 0,5:1 bis 1,5:1 und in einem Molverhältnis MgCl₂/Ti(OR)₄ von 0,3:1 bis 3:1 der auf diese Weise gewonnenen Suspension zugesetzt werden,
- (ii) die Suspension von Schritt (i) so stark erhitzt wird, bis eine homogene Lösung gewonnen wird, und die Lösung abgekühlt wird, um einen körnigen Feststoff auszufällen,
- (iii) der gemäß Schritt (ii) gewonnene körnige Feststoff in der entsprechenden Suspension mit einem Halogenid eines Aluminiumalkyls der Formel $AlR'_nCl_{(3-n)}$, worin R' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, ist, das 1 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, in einem Verhältnis der Anzahl der im Aluminiumchlorid enthaltenen Chloratome zur Gesamtzahl der Alkoxygruppen von 0,4:1 bis 1,2:1 in Kontakt und zur Reaktion gebracht wird, und
- (iv) die feste Komponente des Katalysators aus den Reaktionsprodukten von Schritt (iii) gewonnen wird.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Trägersubstanz Magnesiumchlorid eine scheinbare Dichte von 0,38-

0,46 g/ml, eine Partikelgröße von 1-100 μm (bei einer durchschnittlichen Partikelgröße von 10-20 μm), eine Oberfläche von 12-17 m^2/g und eine Gesamtporosität von 65-85 Volumen-% aufweist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Titaniumtetraalkoxid unter Titaniumtetra-n-propoxid, Titaniumtetra-butoxid, Titaniumtetra-i-propoxid und Titaniumtetra-i-butoxid ausgewählt wird und bei dem es sich vorzugsweise um Titaniumtetra-n-butoxid handelt.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der in Schritt (i) eingesetzte Alkohol $\text{R}'\text{-OH}$ unter Methanol, Ethanol, Propanol, Isopropanol, n-Butanol und n-Pentanol ausgewählt wird und es sich vorzugsweise um n-Butanol handelt.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (i) ein Molverhältnis $\text{R}'\text{-OH}/\text{MgCl}_2$ von 1,5:1 und ein Molverhältnis $\text{MgCl}_2/\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ von 1:1 vorliegt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (ii) die Betriebstemperatur 80-100 $^\circ\text{C}$ beträgt, bis eine homogene Lösung gewonnen wird, und die genannte Lösung zur Gewinnung eines festen Niederschlags auf Raumtemperatur (20-25 $^\circ\text{C}$) abgekühlt wird.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem in Schritt (iii) ein unter Aluminiumdiethylmonochlorid, Aluminiumethyldichlorid und Aluminiumethylsesquichlorid ausgewähltes Aluminiumchlorid zugegeben wird, wobei für einen Zeitraum von 30 bis 120 Minuten eine Temperatur im Bereich zwischen Raumtemperatur (20-25 $^\circ\text{C}$) und 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ aufrechterhalten wird.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, bei dem in dem Schritt (iii) das Verhältnis zwischen der Anzahl von Chloratomen in dem Aluminiumchlorid und der Gesamtzahl der Alkoxygruppen 0,75:1 beträgt, wobei das Aluminiumchlorid, das, wenn möglich, in einem Lösungsmittel aus einem Kohlenwasserstoff verdünnt wird, der bei einer Temperatur von 30-35 $^\circ\text{C}$ gehaltenen Suspension zugesetzt wird und anschließend die auf diese Weise gewonnene Suspension für 1 h auf 60 $^\circ\text{C}$ erwärmt wird.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1-8 zur Gewinnung einer festen Komponente eines Katalysators in Form eines kugelförmigen körnigen Feststoffs mit einer Partikelgröße im Bereich von 1 bis 30 μm (bei einer durchschnittlichen Partikelgröße

von 7-15 μm), einer Oberfläche von 10-20 m^2/g , einer Porosität von 65-85 Volumen-%, einer scheinbaren Dichte von 0,4-0,5 g/ml und mit folgender in Atomverhältnissen ausgedrückter Zusammensetzung:

$\text{Ti}_1 \text{Mg}_{0,3-3,1} \text{Al}_{0,4-0,65} \text{Cl}_{3,2-8,2} (\text{Et} + \text{OEt} + \text{OR}')_{1,9-3}$,

worin R' ein Alkylradikal, linear oder verzweigt, ist, das 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält und vorzugsweise n-Butylradikal ist, und worin das Titanium teilweise in einer trivalenten Form und teilweise in einer tetravalenten Form mit einem Verhältnis zwischen dem trivalenten Titanium und dem Gesamttitanium von 0,6:1 bis 1:1 vorhanden ist.

10. Verfahren zur Gewinnung eines Katalysators für die (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, das den Schritt des Mischens der festen Komponente des entsprechend Anspruch 9 gewonnenen Katalysators und eines Aluminiumtrialkyls, vorzugsweise Aluminiumtriethyl, in einem Atomverhältnis zwischen dem Aluminium in dem Aluminiumtrialkyl und dem Titanium in der festen Komponente des Katalysators im Bereich von 50:1 bis 200:1 umfaßt.

11. Verfahren zur (Co-)Polymerisation von Ethylen, bei dem der nach Anspruch 10 gewonnene Katalysator eingesetzt wird.

Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

1. Procédé de préparation d'un composant solide de catalyseur pour la (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, contenant du titane, du magnésium, de l'aluminium, du chlore et des groupes alcoxy, dans lequel procédé :

a) on met en suspension, dans un solvant qui est un hydrocarbure liquide, un support granulaire solide de chlorure de magnésium, obtenu par séchage par pulvérisation d'une solution alcoolique de chlorure de magnésium et présentant une teneur en groupes OH alcooliques, exprimée en poids d'éthanol, de 18 à 25 % en poids, et l'on ajoute, à la suspension ainsi obtenue, un alcool aliphatique de formule $\text{R}'\text{-OH}$ où R' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, et un tétraalcoxy-titane de formule $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$ où R représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 8

- atomes de carbone, le rapport molaire $R'OH/MgCl_2$ valant de 0,5/1 à 1,5/1 et le rapport molaire $MgCl_2/Ti(OR)_4$ valant de 0,3/1 à 3/1,
- b) on chauffe la suspension obtenue dans l'étape (a) jusqu'à ce qu'on obtienne une solution homogène, et on refroidit cette solution pour faire précipiter un solide granulaire.
- c) on met en contact et on fait réagir le solide granulaire obtenu dans l'étape (b), au sein de la quasi suspension formée, avec un halogénure d'alkyl-aluminium de formule $AlR''_nCl_{(3-n)}$ où R'' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, le rapport entre les atomes de chlore du chlorure d'aluminium et tous les groupes alcoxy présents valant de 0,4/1 à 1,2/1, et
- d) on récupère le composant solide de catalyseur parmi les produits de la réaction de l'étape (c).
2. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel la masse volumique apparente du support en chlorure de magnésium employé dans l'étape (a) vaut de 0,38 à 0,46 g/cm³, ses particules ont une taille de 1 à 100 µm et une taille moyenne de 10 à 20 µm, son aire spécifique vaut de 12 à 17 m²/g, et sa porosité totale vaut de 65 à 85 % en volume.
 3. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1; dans lequel le tétraalcoxy-titane employé dans l'étape (a) est choisi parmi le tétra-n-propoxy-titane, le tétra-n-butoxy-titane, le tétra-i-propoxy-titane, et le tétra-i-butoxy-titane, et de préférence, est du tétra-n-butoxy-titane.
 4. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel l'alcool $R'-OH$ employé dans l'étape (a) est choisi parmi le méthanol, l'éthanol, le propanol, l'isopropanol, le n-butanol et le n-pentanol; et de préférence, est du n-butanol.
 5. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel, dans l'étape (a), le rapport molaire $R'OH/MgCl_2$ vaut 1,5/1 et le rapport molaire $MgCl_2/Ti(OR)_4$ vaut 1/1,
 6. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel, au cours de l'étape (b), on opère à une température de 80°C à 100°C, jusqu'à ce qu'on obtienne une solution homogène, et l'on refroidit cette solution jusqu'à la température ambiante (20-25°C) pour provoquer la formation d'un précipité solide.
 7. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel on ajoute, au cours de l'étape (c), un chlorure d'aluminium choisi parmi du monochlorure de diéthyl-aluminium, du dichlorure d'éthyl-aluminium et du sesquichlorure d'éthyl-aluminium, en opérant à une température située entre la température ambiante (20-25°C) et 80°C et pendant un laps de temps de 30 à 120 minutes.
 8. Procédé conforme à la revendication 7, dans lequel, dans l'étape (c), le rapport entre les atomes de chlore dudit chlorure d'aluminium et tous les groupes alcoxy présents vaut 0,75/1, et l'on introduit ledit chlorure d'aluminium, éventuellement dilué dans un solvant de type hydrocarbure, dans la suspension maintenue à une température de 30-35°C, et l'on chauffe la suspension résultante à 60°C pendant 1 heure.
 9. Composant solide de catalyseur, que l'on peut obtenir, selon un procédé conforme à l'une des revendications 1 à 8, sous la forme d'un solide en granules sphériques dont la taille se situe dans l'intervalle allant de 1 à 30 µm, avec une taille moyenne de 7 à 15 µm, dont l'aire spécifique vaut de 10 à 20 m²/g, la porosité vaut de 65 à 85 % en volume et la masse volumique apparente vaut de 0,4 à 0,5 g/cm³, et dont la composition, exprimée en proportions atomiques, est la suivante :

$$Ti_{1,9-3}Mg_{0,3-3,1}Al_{0,4-0,65}Cl_{3,2-8,2}(Et + OEt + OR')$$
 où R' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, de préférence un groupe n-butyle, le titane se trouvant en partie à l'état trivalent et en partie à l'état tétravalent et le rapport entre le titane trivalent et tout le titane valant de 0,6/1 à 1/1.
 10. Catalyseur de (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, constitué d'un composant solide de catalyseur, conforme à la revendication 9, et d'un trialkyl-aluminium, qui est de préférence du triéthyl-aluminium, le rapport atomique entre l'aluminium dudit trialkyl-aluminium et le titane dudit composant solide de catalyseur valant de 50/1 à 200/1.
 11. Procédé de (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, dans lequel on utilise un catalyseur conforme à la revendication 10.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

1. Procédé de préparation d'un composant solide de catalyseur pour la (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, contenant du titane, du magnésium, de l'aluminium, du chlore et des groupes alcoxy, dans lequel procédé :

a) on met en suspension, dans un solvant qui est un hydrocarbure liquide, un support granulaire solide de chlorure de magnésium, obtenu par séchage par pulvérisation d'une solution alcoolique de chlorure de magnésium et présentant une teneur en groupes OH alcooliques, exprimée en poids d'éthanol, de 18 à 25 % en poids; et l'on ajoute, à la suspension ainsi obtenue, un alcool aliphatique de formule R'-OH où R' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, et un tétraalcoxy-titane de formule $Ti(OR)_4$ où R représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 8 atomes de carbone, le rapport molaire $R'OH/MgCl_2$ valant de 0,5/1 à 1,5/1 et le rapport molaire $MgCl_2/Ti(OR)_4$ valant de 0,3/1 à 3/1.

b) on chauffe la suspension obtenue dans l'étape (a) jusqu'à ce qu'on obtienne une solution homogène, et on refroidit cette solution pour faire précipiter un solide granulaire,

c) on met en contact et on fait réagir le solide granulaire obtenu dans l'étape (b), au sein de la quasi suspension formée, avec un halogénure d'alkyl-aluminium de formule $AlR''_nCl_{(3-n)}$ où R'' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, le rapport entre les atomes de chlore du chlorure d'aluminium et tous les groupes alcoxy présents valant de 0,4/1 à 1,2/1; et

d) on récupère le composant solide de catalyseur parmi les produits de la réaction de l'étape (c).

2. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel la masse volumique apparente du support en chlorure de magnésium employé dans l'étape (a) vaut de 0,38 à 0,46 g/cm³, ses particules ont une taille de 1 à 100 µm et une taille moyenne de 10 à 20 µm, son aire spécifique vaut de 12 à 17 m²/g, et sa porosité totale vaut de 65 à 85 % en volume.

3. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel le tétraalcoxy-titane employé dans l'étape (a) est choisi parmi le tétra-n-propoxy-tita-

ne, le tétra-n-butoxy-titane, le tétra-i-propoxy-titane, et le tétra-i-butoxy-titane, et de préférence, est du tétra-n-butoxy-titane.

4. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel l'alcool R'-OH employé dans l'étape (a) est choisi parmi le méthanol, l'éthanol, le propanol, l'isopropanol, le n-butanol et le n-pentanol, et de préférence, est du n-butanol.

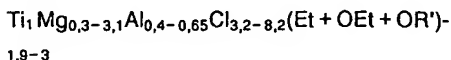
5. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel, dans l'étape (a), le rapport molaire $R'OH/MgCl_2$ vaut 1,5/1 et le rapport molaire $MgCl_2/Ti(OR)_4$ vaut 1/1,

6. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel, au cours de l'étape (b), on opère à une température de 80 °C à 100 °C, jusqu'à ce qu'on obtienne une solution homogène, et l'on refroidit cette solution jusqu'à la température ambiante (20-25 °C) pour provoquer la formation d'un précipité solide.

7. Procédé conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel on ajoute, au cours de l'étape (c), un chlorure d'aluminium choisi parmi du monochlorure de diéthyl-aluminium, du dichlorure d'éthyl-aluminium et du sesquichlorure d'éthyl-aluminium, en opérant à une température située entre la température ambiante (20-25 °C) et 80 °C et pendant un laps de temps de 30 à 120 minutes.

8. Procédé conforme à la revendication 7, dans lequel, dans l'étape (c), le rapport entre les atomes de chlore dudit chlorure d'aluminium et tous les groupes alcoxy présents vaut 0,75/1, et l'on introduit ledit chlorure d'aluminium, éventuellement dilué dans un solvant de type hydrocarbure, dans la suspension maintenue à une température de 30-35 °C, et l'on chauffe la suspension résultante à 60 °C pendant 1 heure.

9. Procédé, conforme à l'une des revendications 1 à 8, de préparation d'un composant solide de catalyseur, sous la forme d'un solide en granules sphériques dont la taille se situe dans l'intervalle allant de 1 à 30 µm, avec une taille moyenne de 7 à 15 µm, dont l'aire spécifique vaut de 10 à 20 m²/g, la porosité vaut de 65 à 85 % en volume et la masse volumique apparente vaut de 0,4 à 0,5 g/cm³, et dont la composition, exprimée en proportions atomiques, est la suivante :



où R' représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, comportant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, de préférence un groupe n-butyle, le titane se trouvant en partie à l'état trivalent et en partie à l'état tétravalent et le rapport entre le titane trivalent et tout le titane valant de 0.6/1 à 1/1.

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10. Procédé de préparation d'un catalyseur de (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, qui comprend une étape consistant à combiner un composant solide de catalyseur, préparé conformément à la revendication 9, et un trialkyl-aluminium, qui est de préférence du triéthyl-aluminium, le rapport atomique entre l'aluminium dudit trialkyl-aluminium et le titane dudit composant solide de catalyseur valant de 50/1 à 200/1;

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11. Procédé de (co)polymérisation de l'éthylène, dans lequel on utilise un catalyseur préparé conformément à la revendication 10.

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